The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3747. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglia at Boston.

THE REBEL PIRATES IN FRANCE.

Rumored Visit of the Alabama to Cherbourg.

The Seizure of the Florida Opposed at Brest.

A Testy Letter from Captain Maffit.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

An Emeute in the Pontifical States.

MORE TROUBLE AT JAPAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Anglia*, from Galway on the 16th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The regular newspaper parcels and dispatches were lost at St. Johns, N. F., at which point the *Anglia* touched.

The telegraph wires to that point appear to have been out of order for some days.

No commercial advices have been received by the *Anglia*.

The ports of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any persons desiring to enter or go out of the city. Two hundred of the inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The Russian authorities have imposed heavy taxes upon the ancient provinces of Poland.

The reply of France to the collective letter of the German Princes will not be a collective answer, but will be sent separately to each sovereign who signed the letter. The reply will merely contain the reasons of France for not accepting the Austrian project of reform, looking upon it as any other point, and certainly not bringing forward any counter proposals.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Statistical Congress at Berlin has broken up with the exception of the Savings' Banks section. Rome, Turin and St. Petersburgh have been proposed for the place of the next meeting.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The exequatur of the Italian Consul in this capital has been withdrawn in reprisal for a similar step with regard to the Pontifical Consul at Naples.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Signora of this evening says that in consequence of the reprisals adopted by the Papal Government toward the Italian Consul at Rome, the Italian Government will withdraw the exequatur from all the Pontifical Consuls resident in the cities of Italy.

The same paper states that a circular has been issued by the Father Provincial of the Capuchins in the Emiliana and at Palermo, accepting the invitation of the Ministry relating to the assistance of the clergy in repressing brigandage.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The King of the Greeks signed the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne yesterday.

By this document King George renounces his rights of succession in favor of his younger brother and his heirs.

King George himself and his own line then became the last in the order of succession to the Danish Crown.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The semi-official journal *Czas* of to-day denies the statement of the *Nuova*, that Prince Metternich had assured the French Government that Austria would unconditionally stay neutral with Prussia in the Polish question, even to the extent of war with Russia.

FROM THE MAILS BY THE ANGLIA.

THE REBEL RAMS AND PIRATES.

The *Times* had authority for saying that the two ram-clad vessels now building at Liverpool will not be allowed to leave that port, pending further inquiries, and until fresh instructions are given on the matter. The *Morning Post* says it is probable that the *bona fide* character of the original order for those vessels will be established to the satisfaction of the Government. There is no satisfactory evidence forthcoming to show that they were built or destined for the Confederate States of America. One of them was to be allowed to proceed, on the 15th, on her trial trip, Mr. Laird pledging himself that she should return to his yard. The *Post* adds that, as the case stands at present, there is every likelihood the Government will abandon its intention of interfering with them; but there is nothing to show that they violated any provision of the foreign enlistment or any other law.

LETTER FROM CAPT. MAFFIT.

Commander MAFFIT had addressed the following letter to the *Paris*:

PARIS, Sept. 12.

SIR: Your number of the 10th inst. contains two errors, which I beg permission to rectify. It states:

"Two incidents have just taken place in France and England which interest the American question. The first is the seizure at Brest by a French shipowner of the Confederate privateer *Florida*, who claims from her an indemnity of 100,000 francs for the loss of a vessel belonging to him, and which was sunk by the said privateer." On this first point, I have the honor to assure you that in spite of the threats of certain persons who claim damages against the corvette *Florida*, she has not been yet seized or arrested in the most formal and energetic manner against the second allegation—the *Florida* was never had any reason for sinking a French vessel; that assertion is false, and I refer you on that point to the letter published by M. Pradier Le Roller, in the *Ordre*, of Brest, which contains a faithful recision of the incidents of the encounter which took place between the *Florida* and the French vessel the *Rochambeau*. As to the qualification of privateer you appear to give to the corvette I have the honor to observe, it arises no doubt from the fact of your having been ill-informed as to the armament of the *Florida*. A privateer, according to the definition given by NAU and CALVAIN, is "a vessel armed by private individuals with the authorization of the Government." That definition has been, I believe, adopted by all writers who have treated upon international law, but it accords but little with the real armament of the *Florida*. That corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Government of the Confederate States of America, and her officers hold their commissions from that Government. She carries the national flag, and the peasant carried by vessels of war, and receives her instructions directly from the Minister of Marine of the Confederate States. The European Powers having recognized the possession by the Government of Richmond of the rights of belligerents, common rights are those of forming armies and firing and visiting of war. I am at a loss to understand that the fact of my Government having just officially acknowledged, can take from it the rights inherent to every *de facto* Government, and place it in the category of a private individual firing out a privateer, and thus change the nature and true character of its national navy. Such an interpretation of nations is in my opinion far from being tenable. Relying on your impartiality, I beg you to insert this letter in the earliest number of your estimable journal.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

J. N. MAFFIT.

The *Pays* of the 13th believes itself able to state that the Maritime Prefect of Brest has opposed the seizure of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, in consequence of an order from Paris, issued, as the *Pays* asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 13th, says:

"The governmental mind has very unnecessarily troubled itself respecting a collision of arguments to refute the strange charge of Federal sympathizers on both sides of the channel, of having committed a breach of neutrality by allowing the *Florida* to put to sea. He states that he was mystified at seeing the landmark-lost letters which constitute the international telegraph post, and which is hardly opened only for French men-of-war, open for the passage of the steamer-craft—the corsair having obtained the exceptional favor of transmission as a Government vessel. She is described as a first-class sea-boat, with remarkably strong masts and a flexible steam-gear—the fastest vessel afloat, making 16 knots an hour. She is armed with seven guns. The Queen further states that seven men-of-war are heard her have already received orders to sail, numbering a total of more than 2,000 guns. It appears that the *Florida's* crew and engine are out of order, and it is supposed that before she is ready for sea Federal cruisers will be watching her. Her commander has been summoned to leave the roadstead, but he is the only person on board who can speak French, and he pretends to do so. She will not receive a single man to complement, but when reported she will be full, and in her place a number of the same build, commissioned in some unknown English and Scottish port, will go to sea manned by the crew of the *Florida*, and commanded by the same Captain, a man about 35 years old, formerly in the United States navy.

Advices from Cherbourg in the *Courrier du Havre* state that the Confederate steamer Alabama will probably visit that port, and a letter addressed to Capt. SEMMES gives reason to the rumor.

In discussing the seizure of the rams in the Mersey, the London *Herald* says:

"It is asked that the Government should seize these vessels at its own peril, as a measure of precaution on behalf of the Federal Government, and that it should afterward apply to Parliament for such compliments as may prevent electricity, for the future, the direct or indirect conveyance of British ships to the ports of a belligerent. This is urged by Messrs. ROEBUCK, TAYLER, and their like, Gentlemen who have sympathies with the Northern Democracy, and in a lesser degree, because they hate Southern Slavery as an aristocratic institution. They claim for the North 'a warm and friendly neutrality;' and it is really in an act of partisanship that they wish us to arrest ships supposed to be intended for the Confederate service. These men are out of Court altogether. But there are others, somewhat more particular, to deal with. Mr. ROEBUCK proposes, when the Government seizes the vessels, to 'petition Parliament for a decent veil of words' passed, when the same proposition on different grounds. In the first place, they say, if we do not grant this demand, we shall have a war with the Federal Government; and the Confederates have no right to ask us to go to war on their account. Again, it is for our own interest to stop these proceedings; other wise, when next we find ourselves at war with China, or Denmark, or Brazil—and who can say that under Mr. LINCOLN'S administration this may not happen—to incense us, we shall have a swarm of American cruisers destroying our commerce under the flag of Brazilian China. The answer is plain and complete. First, war with the North we shall have, whatever we do, so soon as the North dares to make war upon us. They threatened us just as loudly, and behaved just as ill to us before the *Alabama's* keel was laid down as they do now. The launching of iron-clad vessels will not make them go to war if they are not ready to do so on the first occasion; and if they are ready, they will soon find occasion, even if the iron-clads be arrested. Nor can we allow the North to take advantage of its own wrong in seizing on an insufficient cover both, and threatening us with war on inadequate grounds, to do wrong to another lest a third party should do wrong to us. And it is not on behalf of the Confederates that we shall fight if we have to fight but in defence of our freedom as a commercial nation, and our honor as an independent Power. Recently, we may be sure that whatever our present conduct, the first war in which we may be engaged will see as many Yankee privateers launched as can get to sea in the face of our cruisers; and no remonstrances of ours will in any case be of the least avail. Even if the Northern malignity is let loose from the restraint imposed upon it by the consistent and conservative statesmanship of the South. We shall avoid no peril we shall reap no advantage, present or prospective, by seizing these vessels; we are not bound to do it by law or by gratitude; why, then, should we do it merely to please our bitter enemy and exasperate our natural allies?"

A NEW FRENCH RAM.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives an interesting description of the new steam ram *Magenta*, which has just sailed from Brest for Cherbourg.

The *Magenta* is a ship—that is to say, it has nothing in common with those curious machines, those monitors invented by the Americans—and, of a displacement equal to a squadron of other vessels, one might say that it has an ordinary draft of the line, but of a heavy burden. Its one funnel and its two masts are of the line in highest unit of the water of the hours then at the moment; her masts are short and thick, and the bows culminate in a gigantic spur or piece-chasse. The upper deck is flush, and with the exception of two bow-chasers there is not a gun upon it; close to the snake-pipe is a conspicuous cutter, in case orders can be communicated to every part of the ship—in action the crew are all below, and the Captain, his signal officers, and a few picked marksmen, occupy the turret. The *Magenta* has two gundecks, each armed with twenty-four guns, throwing a 50-pound shot with nine pounds of powder. All the guns are protected by iron plates, but the iron casing stops short at the bows and stern. The great innovation of the *Magenta* is, that the quarters of the officers and crew are spacious, airy and well ventilated, the sad experience of the *Normandie* (on board of which ship the crew was decimated in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the stifling atmosphere between decks) having shown that the infinitely among the causes more than consequence any advantage that might be derived from those unfavorable results. The engines (1,200-horse power nominally) can be worked up to 5,000-horse power. Her speed on an even keel is from 13 to 14 knots, and her consumption of coal 120 tons per diem. She can ship 500 tons of coal. Her length all over is 85 metres (about 300 feet); extreme breadth about 57 feet; her displacement 6,000 to 7,000 tons. The spur weighs 15 tons, and her crew on the war footing 700 men.

THE JAPANESE TROUBLES.

From the Freeman's Journal, (Dublin,) 15th.

The accounts received at Hong Kong from Japan state that the Anti-Foreign Daimios were boldly showing their hostility. In addition to the American steamer *Pembroke*, the attack on which in the Inland Sea has already been reported, the French dispatch boat Le Kiang-sing was ingeniously attacked by pirates, and two war vessels sent to another part of the same spot, and narrowly escaped being sunk. She was obliged to slip and make off with considerable damage, it is said, to her hull. Encouraged by these successes, an attack was made by one of the Daimio princes on the Dutch man-of-war *Medusa*, with very different results, however, for that vessel immediately opened a heavy fire upon the assailants, sinking at the same time a large junk which was lying in the harbor. Whose the possessions is considered of so much importance, it is strange that the Federals should have passed by their bombardment of it to throw Greek fire into empty houses. However, it is probably doubted sufficiently to prevent its giving any assistance to Fort Wagner, and it is clear that it is Gen. BEAUREGARD'S immediate object to gain possession of that fortification. It is said to have been again in active bombardment on the 10th inst. The Federals were within 400 yards of the works, and nearing diligently in the trenches. It appears that if the success of the siege would turn on the resistance which Fort Wagner can offer, and at the last date an uncomfortable feeling seems to have prevailed that the operations were too slow to be successful. The horrible and constant shelling of the city becomes impossible to the besiegers, and, indeed, if Charleston can hold out a little longer the elections in November will probably turn in favor of the Democratic party, which is opposed to the war. The result which Gen. BEAUREGARD will probably aim at is economy for the iron-clads to remain outside the Harbor of Gen. GILLMORE cannot maintain himself without them. It will be some compensation to the Confederates for their disasters and a great encouragement if they succeed in repulsing so formidable an attack.

Gen. Sickles Wounded—The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 27.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES was wounded last night at the Continental by Brossman's head. The General appeared on crutches, and addressed the crowd, returning thanks for the compliment, and expressing his determination to remain in the field so long as a rebel bearing arms remained; as he was confident for the war.

The sales of Government bonds on Saturday amounted to $672,000. Deliveries of loans exceeded to Sept. 25.

THE LATE CAVALRY ADVANCE.

Battle on Picket Duty—Interesting Incidents, Personal and Otherwise.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

On Sunday morning, the 13th inst., the cavalry corps under Gen. PLEASONTON crossed the Rappahannock River at three points—the First division, Gen. BUFORD commanding, near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge; the Second division, Gen. GREGG, at Fulmer Bridge; and the Third division, Gen. KILPATRICK, at Kelly's Ford. Carrying a portion of the pickets, and driving the Rebels in before them, the several columns moved forward to a point near Brandy Station, where a junction was formed. Here a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was met, and a brisk but sharp fight ensued. The enemy was driven back, and pursued through the Third division, skirmishing the whole distance to Stevensburgh. New-York cavalry, Col. SACKETT, being in command.

Until he made a stand on an eminence near Culpepper, Gen. BUFORD, with the First division, was pretty closely pressed. While the First division was pretty closely pressed, the Second division made a detour to the right, and approached Culpepper from a northerly direction, driving in before it upon the main body a portion of the enemy's forces. The Third division, Gen. KILPATRICK, driving in before it upon the main body a portion of the enemy's forces. The Third division, Gen. KILPATRICK, New-York cavalry, Col. SACKETT, being in command, had in hand a stand on an eminence near Culpepper. While the First division made a detour to the right, and approached Culpepper from a northerly direction

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$277,651 13 IN TREASURE.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with mails to Sept. 17, arrived yesterday morning with the following specie list:

Baker, Haskell & Co.	$11,000	T. G. Phelps & Son	$4,000
Jennings & Berdan	5,000	Trenor, Hatch & Co.	2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75,000	Order	21,000
De Witt, Riddle & Co.	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	61,151
J. B. Haven & Co.	20,000	Order	64,125
Frank Baker	5,000		
Total			$277,651 13

FROM ASPINWALL.

Rhea & Fiquet	$400	Hearn Stevens	$50
Lambert & Kemp	1,000	Order	150
Colgate & Barnum	4,000		
Total			$277,851 13

LATER FROM PANAMA.

PANAMA, N. G., Thursday, Sept. 17.

By newspapers and private advices received a few days ago from Bogota, we learn that the Government and clergy of that city, who have been at loggerheads for some time past, have at last come to terms. You will remember the priests refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, whereupon the authorities prohibited them from performing any of the rites of the church.

The Priests feeling indignant at this treatment, immediately closed all the places of worship, thinking thereby to gain the sympathies of the people. The move does not appear to have had the desired effect, as the majority seem to get along quite as well with the houses of God closed as when they were open.

The most apparent result of the course pursued is the diminishing of the influence of the Church over the people. On the 7th of August the Vicar and other clergy of the Capital took the oath required of them by the authorities, and on the same day the ringing of bells announced the churches again opened.

The Bishop of Popayan also took the oath of allegiance on the 7th ult., and it is not improbable that the Holy Fathers remaining here will follow the example.

The steamer Tacle, from Buenaventura, arrived in this port on the night of the fifth inst. In the advices brought by her there is nothing of importance. The interview between the Presidents of Cauca and Ecuador, appointed for the 15th inst., had not taken place, but was expected to obtain till on the 16th. President Mosquera had not left Quito up to last advices.

An ill feeling is said to exist between Presidents Mosquera and Mosera, which many persons think will involve the two republics in a difficulty. The Ecuadorian Government is said to be rather hostile to foreigners just now. A large number of priests have arrived there lately and are believed to wield a great influence over the Administration.

The United States gunboat Saginaw, Capt. HOPKINS, arrived on the afternoon of the 14th instant from Acapulco. She will probably stay remaining here five or three weeks, return North.

The authorities here are taking some interest in the cultivation of cotton on the Isthmus. Some seed of superior quality has been prepared, and President SANTOSCOSTA has ordered it to be distributed to parties wishing to engage in the cultivation of the staple. Persons receiving the seed will be required, when the crop has matured, to furnish the Government with an account of the result. By this means it will be decided whether or not the soil and climate of the Isthmus is adapted for raising the valuable product.

The cultivation of cotton has already received some attention in this section. With proper energy and intelligence, it is not improbable that before long Panama Cotton will be quoted in the United States and European markets.

No arrivals from South America, except the Tacle, and none from Central America since last advices.

COLOMBIA.

No Important News—Aspect of the Situation. From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863.

The mails from Central, South America, and from Bogota, are not due for four or five days, so we are without news from those points.

The United States gunboat *Saginaw*, from La Union, Salvador, arrived at Panama on the 15th. The relative positions of the forces of Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua were about the same as my last letter left them. Reports still reach us, however, that Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, is daily improving his chances of driving away the Guatemalans, but no great reliance can be put in these reports. It was said that the City of San Miguel, in Salvador, was getting dissatisfied with the presence of the Nicaraguans, who garrison it, and would take the first favorable opportunity to pronounce in favor of BARRIOS.

The British steamship Tolca, from Guayaquil and Colombian coast ports, arrived at Panama three days since. Ecuador was quiet, but President MOSQUERA and his Government were in apprehension of an early attack from President MOSQUERA, of Colombia. MOSQUERA left Popayan, the capital of our neighboring Pacific State of Cauca, on the 2d of September, for Pasto, on the frontier of Ecuador, to hold a conference with President MOSQUERA. Before he left he issued a message to the Legislature and people of Cauca, in which he declares strongly against the illiberal tendencies of the rulers of Ecuador, and says the people of that Republic must have the aid of the Caucanos to restore republican government. He charges that MORENO is in the plot to sell out the South American people to European Governments, and, indeed, intimates that he has already sold out Ecuador to France, by asking a French Protectorate. No doubt there is a comprehensive scheme between France and Spain, and perhaps with the aid of England, to restore these Republics to their former owners, or to divide them between them. The Spanish fleet, on this coast, which pretends to be a scientific expedition, is feeling about the coast, spying into the condition of things among us, and ready to take a warlike attitude in case matters should be precipitated in the grand scheme.

A day or two since, the Agent of the General Government notified the keepers and servants of the convent here, that they must evacuate the premises in order that they might be used for a school, within two hours, previous notices to that effect having been disregarded. The nuns, it will be recollected, had gone to Lima some months since, refusing to subscribe to the new National and State Constitutions. As soon as the persons in the convent received this last notice, they, with some friends, commenced immediately, under cover of the high walls, to destroy the magnificent garden they enclosed, as also other property of the establishment. Lime and orange trees were cut down; roses, bracinths and geraniums, were torn up by the roots and dumped into the streets, or thrown into the water wells; in fact, the whole enclosure was made a perfect wreck. Decent people are much scandalized at this outrage, and many good Catholics are beginning to inquire into a religious system, (if it deserves it) for priests to shut the doors of the common church worshipers, and to refuse the rites of sepulture to those who have not effusively licked the feet of their Popish rulers.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, is at Panama. She was out at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's iron Steamship, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall last evening.

The British merchant propeller *Crescent*, from Liverpool, is in port and will sail in a few days for England.

THE REBEL PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.—There are now about nine thousand rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. Comfortable barracks have been erected, which are used by the prisoners as well as our own men. These barracks are two stories high, without, and whitewashed within, and are kept clean and aired. Lime and chloride of lime are freely sprinkled about them, and there is a constant supply of fresh water from the Brandywine Creek, the steam condensers introduced lately. The cells for prisoners and guard-room contain about one hundred beds. It cost the Government about $20,000, and had been occupied but a couple of weeks. An hotel and several boarding-houses will shortly be erected on the island. The chapel will be dedicated in about three weeks. It is nearly ready to be put together, and a large gang of men are at work upon it. It is thought that Bishop FERRIS will officiate at the dedication.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 25.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange this day:

$11,000 U.S.6s '81, C'p'n	100	100 Mich. Cen.	117
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10s	100	100 do	117
5,000 do	100	100 do	117
3,000 do	100	100 do	117
1,000 do	100	100 do	117
1,000 do	100	100 do	117
1

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.

ON MONDAY,

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Snow-and Hermaphrodite Brigade and Squaws—Dramatic Performances, Ghosts, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

WINTER GARDEN—Othello.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Refreshments.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bingham Asahel.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Beauty and the Beast.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—The Green Monster.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is ... per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$1 00
Three copies one year	2 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FOR SALE.—A Times route in Brooklyn for sale, of over 1,500 subscribers. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have a report of cheering news from the Army of the Cumberland, but the details are withheld. The rebels make no sign of attacking Gen. Rosecrans at present.

A Cincinnati dispatch affirms that Gen. Burnside has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New-Orleans that the movement will now be made overland, and the large force to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit, by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may be regarded as a fixed fact. A dispatch from Cairo states that the expedition to the Red River region, under Gen. Herron, had been perfectly successful in clearing out the guerrillas that have infested the banks of the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

From the Army of the Frontier we have news of more splendid successes. The rebel Gen. Cabell had been attacked in a strongly-fortified position by Col. Cloud, with a vastly inferior force, and routed with considerable loss. Following up this victory, Col. Cloud, on the 9th, attacked a rebel camp of 1,000 men at Dardanelle, under Col. Brinkam, capturing all the camp equipage and putting the enemy to flight.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Gen. Burnside was still at Knoxville on Friday, and that he did not know of the battle of Chickamauga in time to have rendered assistance to Rosecrans. The Army of the Ohio is considered perfectly safe in its present position, being capable of repelling any force by concentrating at Cumberland Gap.

The Savannah *News*, of the 11th, says that the prisoners who were captured in the assault on Fort Sumter, have been taken to the city and lodged in jail. So they will hardly be placed on the parapet of the fort.

On Wednesday last a train arrived from Frankfort at Louisville, Ky., containing 1,102 rebel prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. Burnside at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were a very common-looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. We understand that the remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, would arrive yesterday and be sent forward to Camp Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four regiments from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Our West Gulf Blockading Squadron did a first-rate day's work on the 12th inst. From the New-Orleans *Era* of Sept. 17 we learn that the blockade-runners *Fox*, *Alabama* and *Montgomery* were all captured on the same day by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable. The *Montgomery* was taken by the gunboat *De Soto*, and the *Tennessee* was conspicuous in the capture of the others.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Anglia*, from Galway on the 15th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday. Her news is two days later, but we are without our usual telegraphic summary, in consequence of the disarrangement of the line at St. Johns, N. F., where the Associated Press dispatches were left. The *Courrier du Havre* states that the rebel steamer *Alabama* would probably visit Cherbourg at an early day. The seizure of the pirate *Florida*, at Brest, had been opposed by the maritime Prefect at that port, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port. Capt. Maffit has written a letter to the *Patrie*, denying the assertion made by that journal that the *Florida* had been seized to satisfy an indemnity claim, and explaining that his vessel was not a privateer, but a regularly commissioned ship in the navy of the Confederate States. The rebel rams were still detained in the Mersey, pending further inquiries and until fresh instructions are given respecting them. The London *Post* is of opinion that the *bona fide* character of the original order for their construction will be established, and that eventually they will be released. The news from Japan and Hong Kong shows that the anti-foreign Damios still continue hostilities. In addition to the attack on the American steamer *Pembroke*, the French dispatch steamer *Kienchang* had been assailed by batteries and two war vessels while at Anchor, and was very nearly being sunk. One of the Damios also made an attack on the Dutch man-of-war *Medusa*, but that vessel silenced his forts and sunk an armed brig.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Sept. 17, with $277,851 in treasure on board, arrived Saturday. The feud which has been existing for some time at Panama between the clergy and the Government, because of the refusal of the former to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, has been settled, the priests having complied with what was demanded of them, and all the churches, which were closed until the difficulty existed, are now opened for religious services. A good deal of interest is taken in Panama in the cultivation of cotton, and under the fostering care of the Government it is hoped that before long the Isthmus cotton will be quoted in the markets of the United States and Europe.

A great concourse of people assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, to witness the formal leave-taking of the Rev. J. W. Mahon, who came to this country some months ago as the bearer of an address to our clergy and people, from 4,000 of the Protestant clergymen of England and France. The services and proceedings were deeply interesting, and commencing at 7, lasted until 10 P. M. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. R. D. Smith, Armitage, Massie and Thompson. Dr. Duryea read the reply of our clergy to the English address, and the English Divine, having received the formal farewell of the Pastor in the presence of the entire congregation, pronounced a profoundly impressive benediction and adieu. A concise report will be found in other columns.

Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-House, on the body of Wm. H. Brown, late proprietor of the "Powder Mag" in Nassau-street, who was killed on Saturday by James H. Nixon, a crippled soldier. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of Nixon. When the latter was arraigned and asked the usual questions, he stated that whatever he did was done without malice, and in self-defence. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The officers of the Russian squadron now at anchor in our harbor, on Saturday paid a visit to Mayor Opdyke in his office at the City Hall. The party consisted of the Admiral in command and the Captains of the various vessels, who were accompanied and introduced by the Baron Von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Consul-General at this port.

A very serious railroad accident occurred on Friday evening between Lawton and Matteawan, Mich., causing the instant death of five persons, and the maiming of twenty-two others. Some drunken rowdies cut the bell-rope and drew out a connecting-link between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being on a down-grade, the engineer did not discover what had been done, and when he stopped at Lawton, the rear portion of the train came at violent speed down the track, and a collision ensued with the above-mentioned deplorable result.

Col. E. G. Beckwith is discharging the duties of Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans during the temporary absence of Gen. Bowen.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday states that Gen. Smith's division, of Gen. Grant's army, left Memphis several days ago, to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, and that other troops are doubtless *en route*. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Sept. 23, states that the Government had taken up eighty steamers for the transportation of troops.

There was much excitement on the Stock Exchange on Saturday by the discovery that the Michigan Southern Company had recently converted $1,500,000 of their Funded Debt into common shares, while the latter were selling above par in August. The first effect was to a decline in the latter of 7@8 ₩ cent. The price finally closed at 76 ₩ cent. Other stocks steady. Gold 139 ₩ cent.

The New Military Aspect.

The battles fought and won in the East and in the West, at the beginning of July, were followed by a period of eleven weeks in which no operations of greater importance were undertaken than those of Gen. Gillmore in the harbor of Charleston. In that period the army of Gen. Meade moved from Pennsylvania to the Rapidan; the army of Gen. Grant was cut up, and detachments of it sent from Vicksburgh down and up the Mississippi; the army of Gen. Rosecrans moved from Murfreesboro to the Tennessee River; but none of these movements were interrupted by the rebels. Our lesser armies, too, had successes and reverses, but no serious actions, if we except one. Gen. Steele seized the capital of Arkansas; Gen. Franklin was repulsed from Texas; Gen. Burnside captured Knoxville and Cumberland Gap; Gen. Gillmore, after a brisk struggle, reduced Fort Sumter and the two works on Morris Island. During these months of comparative repose, everything military looked bright and hopeful. Rebel armies defeated, strongholds captured, territory occupied, rebel lines contracted, rebel forces demoralized, and the rebel Confederacy apparently in the throes of dissolution. Our armies all strong, well planted, well led, filled with the spirit of victory, and needing only to deal a few more blows upon the enemy, and then fold up their battle-flags and contemplate the glories of the triumph achieved. The thought of defeat, the possibility of retreat, the idea that the rebellious storm, so nigh quelled, would again gather force and break in devastation over the land, entered into no man's mind, or, at all events, found no expression. Public confidence has never been as high during the war as in July, August and September of the current year; and there never was such good ground for it. It seemed as if we could almost descry the dawning of the morning of peace over a Union reconstructed, and a nation braced up and made stronger by the bloody hurricane under which it had passed. In common with all others, we saw the brightening prospect, and gave expression to the universal hope. From time to time we earnestly warned the public not to give way to over-confidence—not to consider the struggle as over while the rebels had hundreds of thousands of men in the field and gave vent only to expressions of defiance. But as things stood a fortnight ago, we certainly considered that, if only our good fortune were maintained, the Confederacy must speedily totter to its fall.

While we still hold our ground firmly, though, in Virginia and on the Mississippi, it is in the centre and at the really vital military point that our progress has met with a check and our arms a repulse, whose full measure, we trust, is expressed in the fact that Gen. Rosecrans has fallen back to Chattanooga. While this was the only point at which the rebels could expect to win a success, while it was the most important point at which they could gain a victory, (excepting only Washington,) it was really the last point at which disaster to our arms was looked for by the people of the North. The rebels had never won a single important battle in the central region, and there seemed less prospect than ever of their winning one now. But it was our previous successes that made it possible for them to win. The triumphs of Gen. Grant on the Mississippi River—at which they could never hope to retrieve their fortunes—set loose for other work the rebel troops which had so long been held in that region. The rebel defeat at Gettysburg showed them the impossibility of overpowering the Army of the Potomac, and stimulated them to send their columns to the centre to try their hands on another field. The over-confidence of our military authorities and our people enabled them to play their game adroitly, and with some success. Had the military authorities properly appreciated the situation, apprehended the dangers, and foreseen the inevitable policy and strategy of the rebels, and had the army of Gen. Grant, after its victory at Vicksburgh, been dispatched with all possible speed to cooperate with Gen. Rosecrans, the fall of Chickamauga would never have been fought; or, had it been, it would have resulted in our army next unfurling its banners at Atlanta.

The duty now is clear. Our present field of activity is on the Tennessee. Jeff. Davis has concentrated there his most powerful army, and, in his own words, he is determined to succeed if it cost him all his armies. Our strongest army should confront his. Reinforcements should be hastened forward to Gen. Rosecrans to enable him to maintain his ground and crush his adversary. Of course, at the same time, we must hold a strong line in Virginia, and be watchful not, changing his programme and seizing his opportunity, Jeff. Davis order Longstreet East as quickly as he ordered him West. But from one quarter or another, Rosecrans should have a reinforcement of thirty thousand men even before September glides into October.

Postal Facilities in New-York—Suggestions for Reform.

We are in the habit of priding ourselves upon being the people of all others in the world the most eager in pursuit of all kinds of material improvement, the readiest to adopt every new contrivance or invention or regulation which promises in the smallest degree either to promote comfort or to save labor. And in everything which is dependent upon individual energy there is abundant evidence that our boasting is well founded. But anybody who had no better proof of it than is afforded by the management of some of our public enterprises would be greatly amused by these pretensions. Our Post-office, for instance, as compared with that of either France or England, has been in most particulars, and is still in some, almost mediæval in its clumsiness, slowness and uncertainty. It was the rule in the Post-office of both those countries that an unpaid letter should be forwarded to its destination in the regular course, and delivered on payment of double postage, for thirty years before this simple and effective expedient was adopted here. Until this Spring, the practice of our Post-office was the truly Turkish one of retaining the letter in the office in which it was first dropped, writing another letter to the person to whom it was addressed, requesting him to send on a stamp, waiting till his reply came, and then, having secured the stamp, and protected the revenue against all risk, forwarding the letter at last. This was in every way worthy of the Ducky of Potztausend. But there was another arrangement which was even more brilliant, and which also survived till the present year—that by which the postage to be prepaid on all City letters was one cent, and the carrier was condemned to collect one cent more on its delivery. By this means we suppose the Government undertook to see that the expense of intramural correspondence was equally divided between the senders and receivers, but one result of it was that the carriers passed two-thirds of their time on door-steps waiting for a cent. Some genius, however, discovered that after all a great deal of labor might be saved by making the prepaid postage on City letters two cents, and as so many years passed before this contrivance was hit upon, and it must have been pretty difficult to devise, the Post-office ought to honor him with at least a bust.

There are still reforms to be made, however. In London and Paris there are deliveries of letters by the carriers every two hours, from eight in the morning till nine at night and it is consequently possible for persons living in different parts of either of those cities to exchange letters twice or even three times a day. In New-York we are, if we may judge by our past performances, half a century from any such convenience. Our arrangements are all made on the theory that this is a little country *town*, in which everybody either lives or has a store within a few yards of the Post-office, and can walk over as many times a day as he pleases and peep into his box. There are, we believe, two deliveries a day by the carriers, but there is no means of having a City letter delivered on the day on which it is written, much less an answer received to it. A letter mailed in any town within a hundred miles of New-York, will reach its destination as soon as one written in the City, that is to say, on the following day. Is this the country town theory crops out again. The supposition is, we presume, that everybody has a store or an office or a house near everybody else, and if he has anything to say to a friend or neighbor, can walk over and see him, or send his boy or maid with a note; and it is a curious commentary on our "go-ahead-ativeness," that this hypothesis has for years survived the notorious fact that large portions of the City, population live six and seven miles from the General Post-office.

The fact is, that New-York is now the third City in the world in point of size, and is assuming, socially as well as commercially, all the features of a Metropolis. It is every month becoming the abode of larger and larger numbers of persons who have either retired from business or have never had any business, and who come here to enjoy themselves. These people, as well as the tradesmen in the upper parts of the City, who are engaged in the supply of their wants, do not go down town every day, and have not any engagements in Wall-street, but they are as much entitled to the consideration of the Post-office authorities as those who have. Therefore, their letters ought to be handed in at their doors promptly and regularly, just as many times a day as there are mail arrivals. To oblige them to go three or four miles in order to stand in line and ask for their letters at a small hole in the wall of an old church, is but a slight improvement on the Post-office at Stamboul, where everybody, why expects a letter sorts the mails himself and pockets as many as he takes a fancy to.

There is one other contrivance so admirably adapted to vex and confuse the public that we cannot pass it over in silence. In England, and France, there is a certain space interval between the closing of the mails at the General Post-office and at all the public offices. Consequently given the hour of closing at the former, one knows at once how much sooner it will occur at the latter. This rule, we believe, prevails here also as regards domestic mails; but at the departure of an European mail, it is fatally disregarded. The hour of closing at the General Post-office is regularly announced, but this does not furnish the slightest clue as to the hour of closing at the up-town Stations. In order to ascertain the interval which is to elapse between them, you have to visit each Station before each mail, and examine the notice on the board. At Station B, for instance, the mails close at intervals varying from an hour to two hours before the mail in Nassau-street, and the interval is different almost every week, with the most charming irregularity. If it depended on the tide, one could ascertain it on any given day by looking at an almanac, but it seems to have as little apparent connection with any rule as the direction of the wind.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

It is narrated in the *Newcomes*, that Sir Barnes Newcome, having been grossly insulted by his uncle, Col. Newcome, repaired to Gen. Sir George Tufto, to whom he expressed no bitter a regret that his relationship to the Colonel forbade him to demand satisfaction, as to fill that worthy warrior with chagrin that so gallant and spirited a gentleman should be baulked of his desire. It chanced, however, that Mr. Olive Newcome heard of the disappointment of Sir Barnes, and straightway addressed a note to that fiery baronet, offering to gratify him at once. But when Sir George hastened to congratulate Sir Barnes on this unexpected opportunity, he found that that gentleman's appetite for blood-letting had been suddenly appeased. After striving in vain to bring his man to the scratch, Sir George quitted him in disgust, and, repairing to Bay's Club, did not hesitate to express the conviction that Sir Barnes was afraid to fight—an opinion in which all who heard his story readily concurred.

We have been reminded of this fable by the behaviour of Gov. Seymour and his copperhead brethren in other States, regarding the draft. His Excellency, in addressing his "immediate constituency," assures them that the question of the constitutionality of the enrollment act should be tested in the Courts. In Massachusetts the Democratic Constitutional Club resolved that it should be tested in like manner, and with much flourish of trumpets retained Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Parks for that purpose. Judge Curtis was expected to give an opinion, and all good Copperheads in newspapers and conventions, went to work and rejoiced, publicly, with thanksgiving, over the great things to be done. The act was clearly unconstitutional; it would be so held; no one doubted it; that good Democrat, Jerry Mason, said so; and the Government was to be brought to great and speedy grief.

Parturiens montes; nascetur ridiculus mus. The draft went on. Many hundreds of men were taken by the Provost-Marshals in Massachusetts and sent to camp. In this State the "military press-gangs," as the *World* delicately calls the Provost-Marshalls, "entrapped, imprisoned, and held" many citizens. The Courts were open. The judges sat. But for five weeks no writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, no injunction was prayed for, no suit for false imprisonment ever commenced. The pretence that the act was unconstitutional was fast dying out, and even the Democratic Convention failed to pay it the equivocal compliment of giving it a place in their platform.

At length, more than two months after the draft was commenced in Massachusetts, and a month after it began here, the President saw fit to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He may or may not have acted wisely; but of his power in the premises, no respectable lawyer entertains a doubt. And thereupon, one of our cotemporaries charges that the President has broken pledges given by him and by Gen. Dix, that the act should be tested in the Courts.

It is possible that this pretence may impose upon the somewhat cloudy intellects of Gov. Seymour's "immediate constituents," but to an average intelligence, the humbug is transparent. In the first place, the President has given the amplest opportunity to raise the question by *habeas corpus* before suspending the writ. Nine-tenths of the drafted men were in camp in Massachusetts before the proclamation was issued. Four weeks of uninterrupted drafting had taken place here. If the malcontents had been in earnest, the question might have been argued and determined before this. The President had a right to think that the intention to bring the act before the Court had been abandoned. And it is no secret that this was the advice of the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders.

Nor is it true that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has deprived Gov. Seymour of the opportunity to raise the question before the judicial tribunals. Let some drafted man, upon whom notice has been served, apply to a United States Court to enjoin the Provost-Marshal from taking him. The remedy thus afforded would be found, we venture to say, as prompt, as efficient and as easy, at least, as any relief which might have been expected from the writ of *habeas corpus*.

When Sir George Tufto found that Sir Barnes Newcome had no stomach for the encounter which Clash offered to him, he addressed him as follows: "Dash me, Sir, if you don't want me, why the dash do you send for me, dash me. Yesterday you talked as if you would bite the Colonel's head off, and to-day, when his son offers you every accommodation, by dash, Sir, you're afraid to meet him." And thereupon he turned upon his heel and left him.

The President might well embody Sir George's remarks in more decorous language, and apply them to the behavior of Gov. Seymour and his friends, invoking the constitutional question which they once pretended that they desired to raise concerning the Enrollment act.

"Conspiracy, Rhydons and Chimneros Drive."

The Southern Confederacy is, if very much the condition of the Metropolitan theatres, under their present manager administration. There is a ghost that haunts every play, and stalks across the boards at most inopportune moments, freezing the blood of spectators, and making each particular hair—even of the wigs in the house stand on end. The ghost that haunts the Confederacy is the "domestic traitor." He has left the graveyard for good it seems, and has been showing himself in all parts of the land, on the terror of Confederates. Corporals to conscripting them and fear him. Generals in the field issue orders against him. Governors in council hurl anathemas upon him. Editors in poetic frenzy consign him to infernal torments. The President in his palace trembles to hear of him as he would to hear of Lucifer at large.

A "mass meeting of Richmond mechanics," held only one week ago, proclaimed in the hearing of the rebel Administration: "There are men in Richmond *to-day* who would rather see the gridiron flag of Yankeedom floating over yonder Capitol than our own glorious ensign." The Richmond *Enquirer* saw the ghost, but shut its eyes and quaked out: "Treason, *if* it lurks anywhere, has not dared to show its hideous head, even in this *dark day* of the cause." Which most likely met the shouted apparition—the anxious and hunger-driven laboring men, or the paid scribe of unscrupulous power!

In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi there is no end of ghost-seeing on the part of frantic rebels. "Domestic traitors" infest every town, creak at every cross-road, and skulk from conscription in every forest. They are kicked at and cuffed at on every hand. They are reviled as renegades. They are threatened with the "deep damnation" of some horrible "taking off," but they pass through all assaults impalpable and unharmed. There seem to be no fewer found wandering in the highways and byways, after all this objurgation, than before—and foiled Confederates shake with new terror to find it so.

West of the Mississippi there is no less evidence of evil spirits plaguing the Confederacy. The vagabond Governors who met lately at Marshall, Texas, to air their titles and rub up their rhetoric, had fearful second sight of disloyal goblins. "The Press and *the clergy*" were urged to active labors, under the assurance that their efforts would bring about happy results. "Under the searching eye of a whole people . . . the plots of *secret* foes will wither in the bud, . . . the selfish trimmer *abandon his neutrality*, and the *vile traitor* be cowed into the inaction of despair." Thus the Governors.

The simultaneous and concurrent evidences of "domestic treason" in the Confederacy is what might have been expected. Seed sown in dishonor is producing its natural fruit. He who betrays once will betray again. The rebellion began in treason, inexcusable, gigantic and remorseless. It trampled on oaths, honorable traditions, and a stupendous national glory. At one fatal plunge it fell as deep from heaven to hell. But its votaries and victims are more luckless than fallen angels whose crime they have patterned, for the poet tells us that "devils with devils damned firm concord hold." Not so with the Confederate traitors. They sought a common destiny, and found a common pit; but now, instead of mutual faith and action, they turn and rend each other. So mote it be.

Amusements.

The sale of boxes and season tickets for the coming season of Italian opera presents as well, that it is confidently expected there will be from this source a regular subscription of several hundred dollars for each night of the first series of performances. The probable amount varies according to the particular individual connected with the Academy of Music that one happens to speak to, and his degree of hopefulness at the moment of estimating it, but there is no doubt that the subscription will be exceptional in its largeness. The boxes are eagerly subscribed for, and we hear already of parties who have procured their seats next to the balcony and parquette. The manager's golden vision of a subscription of fifteen hundred dollars a night, will, it is more than expected, be realized under Mr. Maretzek's management, in which case we may expect to hear of a halo round that gentleman's pocket, if not of a nimbus over his head. In fact there is no reason why a large subscription should not always be secured. A good, reliable and energetic management is all that the public demands; with this and the certainty that the season will be carried out, there is no doubt that subscribers would always flock in, simply because they have the pick of the house, and are thereby greatly favored without having to pay anything extra for it. There is much confidence in Mr. Maretzek, and although he has hardly made any stir in the way of advertising, and has only just opened his box sheet, we are not surprised to hear that the rush of subscribers is greater than was ever known before, and that from this source alone the season will be insured from distress, and rendered one of the most brilliant on record. "Roberto Devereux" is selected for the opening night, and on the American Institute has closed its Fair, the rehearsals will be commenced at once. We are glad to learn that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has entirely recovered from her recent severe attack of indisposition, and will make her reappearance in the season.

The artists of Mr. Arnemann's German troupe have already arrived from Hamburgh, and will go into Carnival on Monday next in Baltimore, where Mr. Arnemann commences operations. The company will open on the Dec. 1 at the New-York Academy of Music, and play for two or three months. The singers are almost entirely new in this country, and will be introduced by the latest arrived singers by a new opera-chorus, by a full orchestra, and with the auxiliaries of entirely new scenery and a costly and appropriate wardrobe. There cannot be a doubt of the excellent success of the enterprise. The Germans are justly attached to their national opera, and as New-York is, in point of numbers, the third German city of the world, and in point of diffused wealth far ahead of the two rivals, Vienna and Berlin, it is obvious that the Teutons have both the strength and the talent to make their opera a successful institution if they are so disposed. Experience has demonstrated, too, that Mr. Arnemann has loads of friends in the American public, who will gladly support him in his effort to give a cis-Atlantic popularity to the masterworks of Germany. An initial performance will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening, for the purpose of introducing the artists to our public. No New-York theatre could be obtained for the purpose, hence the necessity of adjourning to the Sister City.

Mr. Wallack's theatre opens on Wednesday next. A new piece has been prepared for the occasion. On the following Monday, simultaneously with the opera, Mrs. Jean Wren will make her Olympic début in Louis Rudolph, which has been considerably redecorated. For the present we have Mr. Booth at the Winter Garden, and Mr. Fanzer at Niblo's, both of whom play to enormous houses. At the last named establishment Miss Vestvali will make her first re-appearance to-morrow night in an English drama called "Genoa, or the Jewish Martyrs." At the Park Theatre in Brooklyn "Novel Engagements" and "Beauty and the Beast," will be played to-night. At Barnum's Museum a new spectacular drama, called "Satin the Dane," will be produced to-day. The Ghost plays the most important part in it. At the New-York Theatre an excellent Naval performance is performed. We are glad to notice that this establishment is steadily rising in public favor. It is well conducted and merits patronage.

Mr. Bassford appeared for the last time this season, at Niblo's Garden, on Saturday night. His engagement has been an unusually successful one, and has placed him on the best-loved actors with public. For his benefit he played "Hamlet." It was an exceedingly well studied performance, but lacked all the freshness which we have noticed in the gentleman's previous impersonations. The house was crowded.

Mr. Bassford, of this City, obtained the first prize for piano-forte at the American Institute. A very superior instrument, made by Mr. Prince on the plan of S. B. Dutch, secured the second prize.

Mr. Gottschalk's concerts at Irving Hall, are postponed in consequence of a serious illness in that gentleman's family.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 27.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

From what can be ascertained, the latest dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans show the condition of affairs to be more hopeful.

NO FIGHTING IMMINENT.

There is no prospect of a conflict between Gen. Meade's army and the rebel forces, which accounts from the Rapidan recently proclaimed as imminent.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SLOCUM.

Gen. Slocum, commanding the Twelfth army corps, has tendered his resignation to the President.

MATERIAL OF WAR.

The Government at the present time has on hand in the different arsenals throughout the country, seven hundred thousand stand of arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield manufactory alone turning out 25,000 stand muskets every month. Under the contract made by Secretary Cameron, nearly two years ago, with private parties, for 800,000 rifled arms, only 37,000 have as yet been delivered to the Government—the muskets manufactured by contract costing one-third more than those made at Springfield. There are also on hand about 2,000 30-and 32-pounder smooth-bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process. By this means the weight of the projectile is increased one-third, and a greater range gained with less waste of powder.

SOLDIERS RETURNING.

The statement going the rounds of the Press that 119,000 men were absent without leave from the Army of the Potomac alone—in other words, had deserted—is incorrect. From figures in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were but 32,730 deserters from all the armies in the field. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserters over 15,000 of these miserable "skulkers" have been returned to their regiments.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

A delegation, sixty-three in number, appointed at the great radical and Emancipation Convention, held at Jefferson on the 2d of September, composed of representatives from all the loyal counties in Missouri, arrived here yesterday. The object of the delegation is to present an address to the President, setting forth the grievances of loyal Missourians under the Conservative and anti-Administration policy pursued in that Department by Gen. Schofield, and to demand, on behalf of the loyal people, his immediate removal, and the appointment of Gen. Butler in his stead. As Kansas is included in the Missouri Department, she sends delegates also. The delegation have been tendered and have accepted an invitation from the Union League to attend a demonstration at Cooper Institute, New-York, on their return to Missouri. The delegation is composed largely of members of the Legislature, and nearly all are or have been slave-owners. They are now for a new Convention and immediate extinction of Slavery.

SENTENCES OF MILITARY OFFENDERS.

The sentence of death in the case of Private James Vanclair, Company B, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, convicted of desertion, has been commuted to confinement for three months at hard labor, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due until the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Capt. Wm. Woodruff, Second Minnesota Volunteers, convicted of using disloyal language and insubordination, the sentence of dismissal from the United States service has been commuted to forfeiture of three months' pay.

First Lieut. Marcus Hicks, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, and Capt. Adam Hartman, Company G, Twelfth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have both been cashiered the service—the former for being absent without leave and the latter for embezzling public property.

Private Dennis McCabe, Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, having been convicted of a deadly assault upon a fellow soldier and violently assaulting his Sergeant, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

Capt. Oliver Cotter, Fifth New-York artillery, convicted of fraud in the matter of musters, has been dismissed the service.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY GUERRILLAS.

Lieut. H. Williams, Company D, Fourteenth Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding yesterday toward Rockville, was attacked by two guerrillas in citizens' dress, and shot through the leg so severely that it is feared that amputation will become necessary. This affair happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

CIVILIANS EXCHANGED.

All civilian prisoners paroled and delivered at City Point previous to the 9th of May last have been declared exchanged.

The General Land Office is engaged in the issue of patents for a number of large ranches in California.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been organized since the 16th of September:

First National Bank of Germantown, Ohio; Third National Bank of New-York City; First National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri; First National Bank of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The list of Pension Surgeons just published shows the entire number appointed previous to Aug. 15, 1863, to be as follows:

Maine, 23; New-Hampshire, 23; Vermont, 22; Massachusetts, 23; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 10; New-York, 99; New-Jersey, 14; Delaware, 3; Pennsylvania, 63; Maryland, 9; West Virginia, 6; Kentucky, 4; Ohio, 69; Indiana, 30; Illinois, 34; Michigan, 21; Wisconsin, 21; Iowa, 20; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 7; Kansas, 3; Colorado Territory, 1; Nebraska Territory, 4; District of Columbia, 1—total, 506.

About thirty have been appointed since the list was published, which will make the entire number about 600.

The following appointments were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. D. W. King, Eaton, Colorado Territory.
Dr. John E. Eaton, Lyons, Iowa.
Dr. Ira H. Bartholomay, Lansing, Mich.

Government Steamer Burned.

Cape-Sunday, Sept. 26.

The steamer *Chaleur*, with a cargo of Government freight, grounded and was fire yesterday, five miles below Columbus. She was scuttled, and although the fire was not entirely extinguished, it is thought her cargo will be saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE TRAGEDY IN NASSAU STREET.

Testimony Upon the Coroner's Inquest.

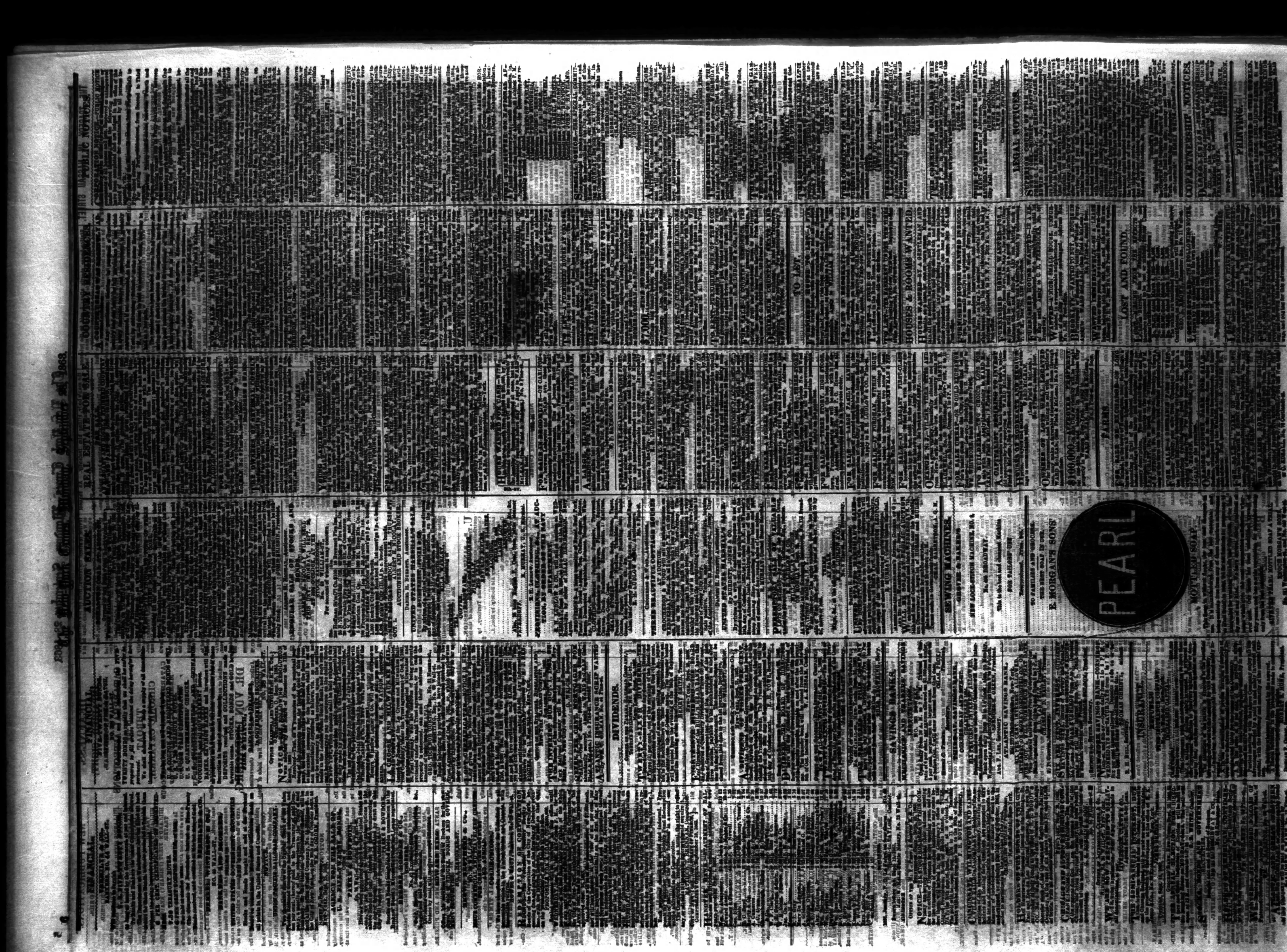
The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner HAVILAND yesterday impannelled a jury and proceeded to investigate the cause of the death, by shooting, of Wm. H. Brown, an account of which was published in the Times of yesterday. The inquest was held at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house. The witnesses were three in number, and after hearing the testimony the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the statements of the City Item, published in the Times of yesterday.

John H. Gifford, residing at No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, I am not related to the deceased nor his partner; about 5 P. M. on Saturday afternoon I was leaving for the hotel of my side, in [illegible] a little lunch-basket on the arm, which I had got up for him; I stood at the door of the premises of the Powter Mug, No. 128 Nassau-street, when deceased said, "I have got a case to go for your wife, and you must go with me to Long Island with Kane" (deceased's wife is said to be a friend of Kane's); deceased was in the act of stepping up to the door, I stepped to-ward to accompany him; deceased said to me, "You had better go home;" I answered, "I will go with you;" deceased then walked up to the prisoner, who was talking to a man on the sidewalk; I saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand; he said, "Come on, I have got more to go for your wife," and then deceased said, "Bill, I will give it to you," and he did so; I then gave the prisoner into the hands of an officer, and he was taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house; I gave the pistol up to Captain Thorne; the pistol now shown to me was I took from the prisoner; the last words I heard the deceased say to the prisoner were, "Bill, I will give it to you;" when the prisoner was arrested, he said, "I did not know that the deceased was dead;" I did not know that the prisoner and deceased were acquainted; I have known the prisoner for a few weeks; he has been in my place about; I never knew him to be quarrelsome; I never saw him in my presence; I did not notice that the prisoner or deceased were intoxicated; I heard deceased say, "My God, I cannot stand this;" the prisoner was present when I heard that; as I returned to the City Hall, met Kane, who inquired for his brother; I did not go near him; they told me that deceased was dead; I said, "Yes, he is dead;" he made some reply, but I do not remember what he said.

Joseph H. Bruning resided at Albert I. Fry on the corner of East-avenue and Bainbridge-street, Brooklyn; I stopped in the Powter Mug on Saturday afternoon; I heard the shooting; I was sitting with Mr. Gifford if deceased was in town; he said he would be home directly; he came in three or four minutes afterward; I asked him if he was going out to the four o'clock train; he said, "No, he was not; a long way to-day;" we then took a drink together and he left me good-bye, saying he would see me on Monday; he took a small basket from the counter and started for the door; some one called him back; it was the prisoner; he stepped over with a pistol in his hand; he said, "Come on, I have got more to go for your wife;" deceased and prisoner walked along together; I followed the prisoner on the steps of the *Sunday Times* office; deceased stood on the pavement near him; after some little altercation between prisoner and deceased, Mr. Gifford came out and went up to deceased; laid his head on his arm, and tried to persuade him to go away; deceased pushed Gifford aside and told him to go and attend to his business; I don't remember the deceased's exact words; I heard the prisoner say, deceased appeared to try to excuse something he had observed; the prisoner refused to receive any explanation or apology; the prisoner fired on seeing this; shortly his remarks culminated in something at which deceased became very much excited; third deceased threw out his arms; there were several persons standing about the prisoner; deceased threw out his arms both sides of him; the second word; at the instant I heard the report of a pistol, but did not see the prisoner fire it; three shots were fired in rapid succession; after that I saw the prisoner following the crowd with the pistol in his hand; deceased was retreating; the prisoner was balancing himself with the pistol in his hand, as if he was about to fire again; I then noticed that he had but one leg; the deceased returned to the lower end of the house-stand; then the prisoner was taken away; the deceased called out, "Good bye," and went straight out of the door; in about 5 minutes I walked to the door and saw deceased and the prisoner talking together on the corner; I stepped forward to deceased and said to him, "Don't get a crowd around here and start up the street;" the prisoner and deceased were talking excitedly; deceased told me to go in and get my business; as I got inside the door I heard the report of a pistol; I saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand; he said, "Come on, I have got more to go for your wife;" and then deceased said, "Bill, I will give it to you;" and he did so; I then gave the prisoner into the hands of an officer, and he was taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house; I gave the pistol up to Captain Thorne; the pistol now shown to me was I took from the prisoner; the last words I heard the deceased say to the prisoner were, "Bill, I will give it to you;" when the prisoner was arrested, he said, "I did not know that the deceased was dead;" I did not know that the prisoner and deceased were acquainted; I have known the prisoner for a few weeks; he has been in my place about; I never knew him to be quarrelsome; I never saw him in my presence; I did not notice that the prisoner or deceased were intoxicated; I heard deceased say, "My God, I cannot stand this;" the prisoner was present when I heard that; as I returned to the City Hall, met Kane, who inquired for his brother; I did not go near him; they told me that deceased was dead; I said, "Yes, he is dead;" he made some reply, but I do not remember what he said.

Joseph H. Bruning resided at Albert I. Fry on the corner of East-avenue and Bainbridge-street, Brooklyn; I stopped in the Powter Mug on Saturday afternoon; I heard the shooting; I was sitting with Mr. Gifford if deceased was in town; he said he would be home directly; he came in three or four minutes afterward; I asked him if he was going out to the four o'clock train; he said, "No, he was not; a long way to-day;" we then took a drink together and he left me good-bye, saying he would see me on Monday; he took a small basket from the counter and started for the door; some one called him back; it was the prisoner; he stepped over with a pistol in his hand; he said, "Come on, I have got more to go for your wife;" deceased and prisoner walked along together; I followed the prisoner on the steps of the *Sunday Times* office; deceased stood on the pavement near him; after some little altercation between prisoner and deceased, Mr. Gifford came out and went up to deceased; laid his head on his arm, and tried to persuade him to go away; deceased pushed Gifford aside and told him to go and attend to his business; I don't remember the deceased's exact words; I heard the prisoner say, deceased appeared to try to excuse something he had observed; the prisoner refused to receive any explanation or apology; the prisoner fired on seeing this; shortly his remarks culminated in something at which deceased became very much excited; third deceased threw out his arms; there were several persons standing about the prisoner; deceased threw out his arms both sides of him; the second word; at the instant I heard the report of a pistol, but did not see the prisoner fire it; three shots were fired in rapid succession; after that I saw the prisoner following the crowd with the pistol in his hand; deceased was retreating; the prisoner was balancing himself with the pistol in his hand, as if he was about to fire again; I then noticed that he had but one leg; the deceased returned to the lower end of the house-stand; then the prisoner was taken away; the deceased called out, "Good bye," and went straight out of the door; in about 5 minutes I walked to the door and saw deceased and the prisoner talking together on the corner; I stepped forward to deceased and said to him, "Don't get a crowd around here and start up the street;" the prisoner and deceased were talking excitedly; deceased said to


PEARL

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES, CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.—DR. WARD'S GENERAL REMEDIES, prepared from the prescriptions of the late eminent physician, Dr. WARD, of London, Paris and New-York, whose life was devoted to the treatment of the above class of diseases, and whose unparalleled success in the cure of the most obstinate cases is well known throughout the civilized world, are offered to the afflicted with the utmost confidence that they will prove all that is represented. Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and full particulars, sent free of charge. Address DR. WARD, No. 2 Astor House, New-York. Consultation free.

SURE CURE FOR SEXUAL DISEASES.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. Ward, No. 2 Astor House, New-York, wishes to call the attention of the afflicted to the fact that his treatment of private complaints, whether originating from indiscretion or contracted from impure connection, is the most successful ever offered to the public. Dr. P. has had a long and extensive practice in the above class of diseases, and can refer to numerous cases of the most obstinate character that have been entirely cured by his treatment. Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and full particulars, sent free of charge. Address DR. POWERS, No. 2 Astor House, New-York. Consultation free.

FEE FALLEY & Y.—PASSENGER TRAINS

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Professor of Midwifery, while she successfully treated all forms of Female Complaints, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 32 Chambers-st., or by letter.

Her invaluable Preparations are essential to every lady's comfort. Sent by mail, Price $5.

N.B.—Ladies who desire to avoid the penalties of Madame RESTELL'S valuable Cordial and the mode of removing obstructions, unsuspectingly, can learn their value from their own experience, without the use of medicine or instruments, and can do so just as well at a distance. Letters from distance must contain $5, and return the answer.

MADAME RESTELL,
Female Physician and Accoucheur,
No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York City.

Ladies who visit the city for a short time can be treated with perfect safety during their confinement.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE AND IMPOSITION EXPOSED! DR. LAMONT, late of Paris, London and New-York (resident surgeon and practicing physician), has published his 36th edition, of 200 pages, nearly 100 figures illustrations upon Sexual and Nervous Debility, Organic Decay, Premature Imbecility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Consequences of Solitary Habits, Exposure, Indiscretion, &c., &c., &c. Every sufferer should procure this book, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing DR. LAMONT, Box 4,586, New-York Post Office. Consultation free, at the office, No. 3 Bond-st., from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courier and Enquirer, Evening Express, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. CORBELL, GRADUATE OF THE N.Y. University, Medical College and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 273 Division-st. to his present very convenient residence, No. 49 Bond-st., where he continues to treat with the most successful results all the cases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in the practice of this City; references to which have been given at the Hospitals of this City; also to him in person. Office hours every day except Sunday, 9 to 12 A.M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M. Consultation free. Medicines sent to the country. Impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most reasonable principles. N.B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of Dr. Colby's Medical School, Boston, Mass.

DR. GOODELL, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted confidentially on all diseases of a delicate nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Nervous Diseases, a delicate nature, enables Dr. G. to make speedy and permanent cures in the shortest time consistent with safety. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 6 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A.M. Dr. G. is a graduate of the Medical Department of Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

SURE CURE FOR SEXUAL DISEASES.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Specific Pills, invaluable in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and will astonish in a few days. Sold only at DR. WARD'S Office, No. 2 Lispenard-st., near Broadway; where Dr. WARD may be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where sufficient guidance are desired, a mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Females, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," &c., &c. The most female consultations strictly. Office 130 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF the Sexual System, Pregnancy, Childbirth, &c., treated with the most unfailing success by DR. THIBOU, 1,317 Broadway, (near 30th-st.) New-York. Send a red stamp for pamphlet, Directions and Question-Circular, gratis.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA BLADDERS for Scrofula of all kinds, Rheumatism, Mercury, Scrofula, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Syphilis, all complaints arising from a corrupt state of the blood. THE GENUINE ARTICLE. HAGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his practice to diseases of a certain class, as his card indicates, and during that time has effected more cures than any other physician in the world. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, is the most powerful alterative known, thoroughly purifying the blood, and all other remedies fail; never violent during or restriction in the habits of the patient. Dr. H. has also a remedy for the worst cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., which will cure in from one to three days. No mercury, copaiba, cubebs, or injections used. Dr. H. is the only physician who has ever made a thorough study of the effects of all other remedies for the above diseases, and knows that more than six hundred thousand persons have been ruined for life by the effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarity of knowing exactly how to counteract the effects of the poison, and thus restore the patient to perfect health. That is what no other Dr. in the world can do, and what no other Dr. will pretend to do. He tells no lies—cures in the shortest time possible. He tells you in this country that he is the only Dr. known, that scientific treatment for every description of medical knowledge known to mankind, and that he has had a greater practice than any other Dr. in the world. Consultation free, strictly confidential, and advice given for nothing. Dr. H. is the only physician in this country who has ever made a thorough study of the effects of all other remedies for the above diseases, and knows

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE CONFLICT IN GEORGIA.

THE TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MATTERS AT SAVANNAH.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AT CHARLESTON.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our late files of Southern papers furnish an additional extract of an interesting character:

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SECESSION TO HAVE VOTING.

In an article denouncing the "Tories," the *Bulletin* of the 19th says:

"We trust that the troops now entering North Carolina to enforce law and arrest deserters will do so as they will be by Gov. Vance, will show silence for ever the murmurs of those bad men who have brought about the present deplorable state of affairs.

We most sincerely regret to learn that there was a large number of Conscripts, (Lieut. Rogers calls them Lincoln Pets, who prefer fighting their friends and brothers, and even their cousins, with Abe's cavaliers from the enemy, than meeting Yankees on the battle field, now banded together, to the number of about 200, at Pralley's, twenty miles above Statesville, resisting the constituted authorities.

Yesterday, as we have before informed, a bloody battle was fought by Lieut. Rogers, with forty Confederate soldiers at that point, resulting in the capture of four and the killing of two of these deserters, who have sent in Tom Hill for reinforcements. Col. Brem, of the Seventeenth North Carolina militia, having been called on to sustain the Confederate authorities, is sending for more militia to the support of Lieut. Rogers, who expected a pitched battle yesterday.

We hope the authorities will send forward promptly a large force, at least sufficient to exterminate the whole of these deserters. Let a decided example be made, and all unconditional traitors (among Yankees who have aided in bringing about the present disgraceful state of affairs) will be hung, as an example to those who have been poisoned by their damnable teachings."

CHANGE THE WATCH.

The Raleigh *Register*, of the 21st, says:

"The Twenty-first regiment North Carolina troops left this city on Monday for some point east of here. Their mission, we presume, is to arrest deserters, who, in organized bands, are in the act of defying the strong hand of the law. Another regiment, we hear, is soon to be brought up from the south on the same errand. These men will surely do so in peace—and either Peace or Law is indispensable to secure a victory over the accursed Yankee foe. (Cox-ree) victory on either string would, we believe, secure to peace on the basis of independence. If any were from the start to have been true to their country, according to their own oaths, they would not desert. Such is the trait of the Tories, and tories, of peace-at-any-price men, are the real obstructionists."

CHANGE THE WATCH.

The Charlotte *Bulletin*, of the 19th inst., says:

The author, indorsers and publishers of the abominable resolutions, approving of its sentiment, ought to be hung, and every vestige of their property totally destroyed.

We copy the resolution from the proceedings of a meeting held in Granville County, N. C., as reported in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 8th inst. We sincerely hope swift vengeance will be meted out to the persons concerned in the expression of such an outrageous sentiment.

The freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press has degenerated, (in two or three cases only that we known,) into licentiousness and rank treason. Such is the resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, those men in connection at Orange Court House, Va., went in this war to fight for liberty and the freedom of the press and speech, and that the moment they submit to the dictation of Lincoln, or any other power, they would cease from the records of North Carolina the name of heroes, liberty to carry out the behests of party, and would be unworthy of the name of freemen.

STATE OF SECESSION.

Orders were sent out from Richmond last week for the enrollment of all the State militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and for the organization of companies, battalions, regiments, &c. Gov. Vance has given to Holden, by said conscripting, his statements to the old and peaceable, and he is thereby responsible for what has transpired, or perhaps commits.

As one of the independent journalists of North Carolina, we declare Gov. Vance, by his vacillation and unfaithfulness to Wm. W. Holden, has brought upon the people into trouble, and his appeal to the Freemen is puerile, yet inflammable. We have long since proclaimed the favor of militia rule in the South during the existence of the war, and recent developments have proven the correctness of our position.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF CHARLOTTE.

There is work for you to do. We dare in the midst of treasonable plots to meet for consultation. Meet at the Town Hall to-night, at early gaslight.

By order of the Chairman.

Sept. 11, 1863.

MATTERS ABOUT SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS ON THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROADS—WIRES.

From the Savannah News, Sept. 14.

On Saturday afternoon, while Mr BUCKHALTER, overseer of the track of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, was passing over the road near Green Pond, he discovered a telegraphic wire leading from the Charleston and Savannah wire into the woods. Following the wire a short distance he came upon a small coil of wire, to which an instrument arranged so as to enable them to take off the dispatches passing over the line between Charleston and this city. The Yankees, consisting a party of three whites and three blacks, fled on being discovered, bearing no other instrument, but leaving a quantity of submarine telegraph wire and other implements.

Mr. BUCKHALTER lost no time in giving information to the military authorities at the nearest point, and a party of cavalry was speedily dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives, who succeeded in capturing three of the party—Charlie, a First Lieutenant and a negro—all belonging to the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts negro regiment. The mulatto was confined in the Confederate Swamp, to which the balance of the party have fled, and, with the aid of a number of deserting negroes, after a chase of some seven miles, the operator, a post-bound Yankee by the name of Foster, was found and captured while stuck up to his middle in the mud, and thereby extricate himself. The prisoners, with the telegraphic instrument in their possession, left the Federal camp at last accounts, and were with their dogs within a few miles, with a good prospect of overtaking them.

The Yankee operator admits that he had established his connection with our telegraphic line only a few hours before, and had only obtained a few unimportant messages. He had, however, learned the signals of the different telegraphic stations, and had he not been interrupted would no doubt soon have been able to carry on an interesting, and, to the Federal authorities, a very important correspondence. The party, we are informed, were provided with submarine cable, and probably their intention to establish intelligible communication between our lines and the Yankee fleet.

THE GRAPEVINE TELEGRAPH.

Three Yankee telegraphic operators, and three white prisoners with him, were taken before Gen. Wayne yesterday and examined. The prisoners states that a telegraph line is in operation along the coast, between Tybee and Morris Island.

DESERTERS CONFINED IN CASTLE THUNDER.

There are some big fish in Castle Thunder, caught in the meshes of military surveillance. The most prominent of his numbery, is ANDY JOHNSON, recently of the great Stone-ridge, Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, who is about 30 years of age, and bounds high; accused of not being loyal to Yankee payments. He is charged with [illegible]

The next in importance is GARDNER W. HOWARD, the conspirator and spy, arrested on the Southern Railroad, by the "unknown detective" almost a month ago. He bears himself with [illegible]

Next in the Yankee spy, NEGLEY, arrested in the Federal lines, [illegible] and sent to Richmond by flag of truce.

[illegible] Col. [illegible] Provost Marshal, [illegible] Gen. Winder, [illegible] Gen. Lee, [illegible] Richmond, [illegible] Gen. Beauregard, [illegible] Gen. Bragg, [illegible] Gen. Longstreet, [illegible] Gen. Hardee, [illegible] Gen. Polk, [illegible] Gen. Hood, [illegible] Gen. Johnston, [illegible] Gen. Pemberton, [illegible] Gen. Buckner, [illegible] Gen. Forrest, [illegible] Gen. Wheeler, [illegible] Gen. Wharton, [illegible] Gen. Morgan, [illegible] Gen. Gilmer, [illegible] Gen. Gilmer, [illegible] Gen. Gilmer